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Who, Where, and Why is Villa?

By Dr. A. MARGO.

"Pancho Villa", with José Rodríguez, considered responsible for the murders at Santa Isabel, and an American newspaper correspondent.

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WHO, WHERE, and WHY IS VILLA?

By Dr. A. MARGO.

For the last two years there has been going on at the border between the United States and México, something which to all intents and purposes amounts to the side-show of a great big circus in which are being shown the latest wonders of the world. Nothing like it has been seen before, it is absolutely original, a real American creation. Remarkable stunts are exhibited: a whole army is kept at a man's heels killing him continuously, and yet that man never dies.

From time to time, the American people are called upon to witness the extraordinary exhibition of this remarkable specimen, who seems, since coming into contact with American civilization, to have developed the extraordinary ability of rising at will from the dead. The balehue man who calls upon the public to come and see this unusual freak is here represented by the American press. The man who is on exhibition has been called, for the sake of convenience, "Pancho Villa." This personality has, at different times, assumed different roles in the extraordinary "show": at one time he is featured as a man-eating beast, hardly above the cannibals of the wildest regions of Africa; at other times, he has been made to appear as a great saviour and the leader of the down-trodden masses of his country.

In the palmiest days of his fame, the American public was trained to look upon this man as a hero. His exploits were daily reported by the American press; he loomed high as the man who had thrown himself into the fray to avenge the wrongs of his people. It was well, in a way, that at first the American people thought highly of Pancho Villa, for we do not deny that in helping along in the accomplishment of the Revolution, he has done some good; but since then, the situation has changed and all the good that he had accomplished has been over-balanced by the intrigues in which he has figured with the object of selling out his country together with the people in it.

WHO IS VILLA?

The purpose of this article is to disclose to the American people the real identity of this man. We had not done it before, taking into consideration his past services and in the hope that he would retrace his later steps and again work for the betterment of his people, as he had started to do. We have waited long, and it appears that our hope will not be realized. The American people have been mislead too long by this dual personality who is parading at the same time as a brigand and as a hero, and the American press has been taking the principal part in this misleading, the purpose of which is obvious, as we will show later.

In the first place, it must be understood that the name "PANCHO VILLA" has been identified with different personalities at different times; as a matter of fact, this name has been for many years, a household word with the people of northern Mexico. The name was used by other persons long before the man with whom the American people are acquainted had even been heard of, as it is now being used by other than the man who is known under that name to the people here.

At one time, there was a man who led the life of a bandit; in other words, who made it his business to plunder the rich and help the poor whose lands and homes had been taken from them. He was a regular modern "Robin Hood"; he held up the stages of the well-to-do on the high-ways, and ransacked them. He was the idol of the poor, for in their distress and misery, he always came to their aid. In the homes of the wealthy, he was pointed out to the children as the bad man who would carry them away if they did not behave. He was a great help to the mothers of that part of the country in keeping their children quiet, and many a grown up man of today will blame "Pancho Villa" for his narrow chest, as he was not allowed to cry freely, but was frightened into silence by the threat of this bogey-man who was always lurking round the corner. In a way, this new "Pancho Villa" is enacting the same role to terrify the grown up American children.

But this "Pancho Villa", the terror of the children of Chihuahua and the friend of the poor, was an old man, and he died at least thirteen years ago. The children heaved a sigh of relief when they heard of his end, while the poor grieved over the disappearance of their protector and benefactor.

For quite a number of years, there was no more bandit by that name in northern Mexico, but towards the year 1907, we began to hear of the bandit "Pancho Villa." Here begins the story of the mysterious man about whose exploits during this Revolution, the American people have heard so much.

In the American press it has been occasionally stated that Francisco Villa's real name is Doroteo Arango; more than this, the American press and those who really know him have not cared to say in order to enlighten

the people on the real identity of this wonder of the XX century, who but two years ago was featured in the moving pictures and in the press, and otherwise was made much of by the American people. Pictures could be seen everywhere of Pancho Villa in company with the highest commanders of the American army, such as General Pershing, (who is now supposed to be chasing him in Chihuahua); General Scott, the Chief of the General Staff, was one of his warmest friends. In the humdrum of daily life, the people have forgotten what from time to time had occupied so much space in the daily press: if they remembered, they would not allow themselves to be so misled in regard to this man.

The writer of this article has been in and out of this great tent show, where the remarkable exhibition is going on, and happens to know the figures which make up the chief attractions, and especially, this wonderful man.

Doroteo Arango, alias "Pancho Villa", at one time belonged to that historical body called the "Rough Riders", which was organized by the irrepressible "Teddy the Terrible"; the same body of men which went down to Cuba and licked the Spaniards at the battle of San Juan Hill. Here we disclose the fact that Teddy was not the only great man in that historical battle, as the American people have been taught to believe, for there with him was the man who today is known as "Pancho Villa", in reality Doroteo Arango.

This man is a saddle maker by trade, and after the Rough Riders Regiment was disbanded, he joined another cavalry regiment in the regular army, in which he was made a sergeant. He did service in the Philippine Islands and later was stationed at the Presidio Barracks in San Francisco. This man never lost an opportunity to surge ahead: that much credit we will give him. He acquainted himself with all the rules of the game and never lost an opportunity to take advantage of an opening "to make good," as the term goes.

WHERE IS VILLA?

In 1906, when the earthquake occurred and reduced San Francisco to ruins, Doroteo Arango was ready to take advantage of the opportunity and become a financial success. In company with a man who later became the mayor of San Francisco, he looted the ruins of several banks. He deserted the Army and escaped with a few thousand dollars; he made his way into Mexico, and from that time on he was no longer known as Doroteo Arango, he became the "new" Pancho Villa and followed the profession of the man who had died a few years previously. No doubt in this new capacity he acted as the friend of the destitute people; at any rate, he adopted the name of the old bandit whose immense popularity had made him the idol of the down-trodden people of that part of

the country,—he led that life until the beginning of the Revolution of 1910, when he proffered his services to the Madero party and was made a colonel in the revolutionary army. He displayed great ability in handling his men and the success of the Madero Revolution in the north may be credited to a great extent to his ability and popularity.

The revolution was from the start an effort of the people to regain the land which had been taken from them. The people fought not for any particular leader, but to acquire their economic independence, as they understood it. The Madero Revolution came to an end without having accomplished the purposes which the people fought for. Villa became an officer in the newly organized Federal Army under the command of General Huerta, who was at that time at the head of the forces of the North; for insubordination he was court-martialed and sentenced to be executed. The Madero family interceded in his behalf and he was taken to Mexico City and subsequently pardoned by President Madero. He returned to this country and led a peaceful life until the assassination of Madero, when he was again heard of, and here started the most spectacular period of his career. He was known to have no personal wealth and no financial backing of any kind. He plunged across the border with horses that he stole from a livery stable, in which he had been working at El Paso. It did not take long to recruit an army, but he had no arms and no ammunitions.

During his peaceful stay in El Paso, he had made the acquaintance of men who were interested in different business and enterprises in Mexico. Among the military men of the Border he had acquired a reputation of being a military genius; they knew that his training had been acquired in the American Army. Of all the men who loomed in the horizon of the troublesome situation in Mexico, he was the one who could be best trusted to carry out their designs. He was given financial backing by different interests and soon he was in possession of the most modern equipment for his army. We have reason to believe that at first he had no intention to become the tool of the interests that financed him. At least we wish to give him the benefit of the doubt, but he was placed in such an environment, that he subsequently became not only their tool but their partner in business.

The phenomenal military exploits that he accomplished in a few months after he launched the counter-revolution against Huerta, are well known to the American public, but nobody knows how he was able to equip an army that was admitted to be up to the standard of any modern army that was ever assembled in this Continent. He had with him the finest artillery and machine guns; his hospital trains were of the best that could be had, every military train of his army was furnished with a portable ice-plant, and his soldiers drank iced water in the middle of the desert, while the Federal Army was dying of thirst. That was the secret of his great success.

WHO BACKS VILLA?

Where did he get the money to acquire all these things?

It is well known that Chihuahua and all the Northern part of Mexico is one of the richest fields, both mineral and agricultural of any country in the world.

During this revolution, many of the mining enterprises conducted by Americans and other foreigners had been forced to lay idle. Villa came in as a man of efficiency. who would bring industry to normal conditions. He exchanged millions of dollars worth of mining concessions for a few hundred thousands dollars' worth of arms and ammunitions. The ammunition makers of this country became hugely interested in General Francisco Villa, for at that height of his fame he was no longer to be known as "Pancho."

The Guggenheim interests who before the revolution had been trying to acquire the rich copper mines of northern Mexico were now able to accomplish their aims, and they became one of Villa's strongest supporters.

The State of Chihuahua is one of the richest cattle-raising territories in the world. The Terraza's ranches which embraced the largest portions of the State, contained millions of heads of cattle, and naturally the packing concerns in this country could not resist the temptation. They became also one of the allies of Pancho Villa.

The Armour Packing Co. established a packing house in El Paso, Texas, for the exclusive purpose of packing the beef that was secured by Villa, and he became a partner in business with the Armour Packing Co.

Across the Río Grande which divides Mexico and this country, could be seen thousands of heads of cattle going into the stock yards of the Armour Plant in El Paso. The proceeds of this business, amounted to millions of dollars which were divided between the companies of this country and the chief operator in Mexico, Pancho Villa. We could ennumerate ad infinitum, concerns who were similiarly interested, but this is enough to give an idea of the power behind the throne. It will be useless here to give in detail an account of the interest that the press of this country had in these exploits, for it is well known that every corporation that has invested in Mexico is directly interested in manipulating the press of this country. The influence that William Randolph Hearst has brought to bear in trying to bring this country and Mexico to an open break is well known to the people of this country, for he is deeply interested in land holdings and mining interests in the southern Republic. The facts are that all these parties have had something to do with the continuous trouble that has been going on along the border.

In the past two years there has been hardly a day when the daily press did not contain a report of some raid that had taken place or that was going to take place on the border; for curious to say, the Hearst interests seem to know weeks in advance when such affairs are going to take place.

How it was that these raids could not be prevented when certain parties had foreknowledge of them, is something that has not been made clear. We do not deny that raids have taken place and that they were made by Mexicans, at least some of them. The reason for this is, that the country on the other side of the Rio Grande has been reduced to misery and starvation. The live stock, horses and oxen with which the peasants tilled their soil have been driven across the border to this side of the River. The people on the other side have been left in a state of starvation and under such circumstances it is only natural that once in a while they should get together, organizing bands and raiding the American side to get back some of those things that have been taken from them. But many of the raids which have been advertised in the press were absolute fabrications if not deliberately organized to foment trouble between the two countries.

Just as we are writing these lines there comes to us a copy of the New York World, of December the thirty first, 1916, in which we find an article by Liut. Col. Reginald L. Foster, of the New York National Guards who has just returned from the Texas border and we find a few statements that corroborate the assertions that we have just made. To quote a few extracts of what he has to say in part:

> "So remote is the Mexican border problem from the average New Yorker that he finds himself perfectly able to approach this very delicate subject with a free hand and an open mind.
>
> "No New Yorker can be so biased as not to realize this within a few days. Marauding is not war. Cattle setealing is no army invasion. Even the murder of one man by another is not ground for internecine strife. Yet the average Texan tells you that this is all as it ought to be. Then he asks for practically all the soldiers of the United States to be sent there to protect him. He omits mentioning that the theft and murder is about fifty-fifty, with the score rather in favor of the Americans.
>
> "THE STOCK TERM BY WHICH SOME OF THE FRANKER INHABITANTS REFER TO WHAT IS BULLETINED OUT OF TEXAS **"Another border atrocity"**, is **"Moving picture raid."**
>
> "You can buy a raid right down here in the village for fifty dollars and amunition; and for seventy five dollars you can get a first class one.

"I don't blame these border Mexicans for being bandits. It is the only way the poor devils get enough to eat for themselves and their families. They have been robbed and murdered for so long that when some leader comes along with the offer of a gun and plenty of frijoles and tortillas for the whole kit and caboodle of them, the Mexicans snap up the offer. The whole family goes along, for father has a good job at last. Besides he may get square with the man who killed his cousin last year."

We hope that we have made clear the connection of different interests with the military successes of Pancho Villa. The American people during this time were trained to believe that Villa was the strongest man in Mexico, and at that time, the Washington Government was seriously considering recognizing him as the legal Government of Mexico; but Villa's power suddenly failed and the situation was entirely changed. It must be said here, that Villa had to a certain extent solved the problem for which the people were clamoring. He had allowed the people to take the land back and to work it for themselves in certain districts of the territory he controlled, but when he conceived the idea of making himself the absolute master of the situation he found it necessary to again deprive the people of the land, in order to force them into his army. The plantations and other lands that he had confiscated, he distributed among his army chiefs and other friends who acted as his financial agents. One of these gentlemen was none other than Mr. George Caruthers, who accumulated a fortune while acting as American representative and financial agent for Villa at the same time. Others less prominent than he are too numerous to mention. Villa's military power failed because of his betrayal of the people he had claimed to champion. He lost his power, and by losing it, he jeopardized the grants that he had given and the interests he had undertaken to safeguard His American partners then looked to some one else to protect the concessions which they had acquired from Villa. They had no one to look to in Mexico, so they turned to the United States as their only hope of protection. But to secure this, they had to do something to bring the two countries into a conflict, thereby furnishing an excuse for the invasion of Mexico.

VILLA'S POWER ON THE WANE.

Villa made his last stand as a military leader in the battle of Agua Prieta, when the last remnants of his shattered army were finally defeated. He foresaw the wane of his power and gave up the command of the army he had led to destruction. Having made up his mind to retire, he called upon his men to take care of themselves and to do as they saw fit.

THE HUMAN"?"

The press of this country announced that the great leader had finally been vanquished and had decided to retire from his operations in Mexico and give up his time to lecturing in this country. Cartoons of the papers of these days can still be seen picturing Villa looking for a job at the vaudeville shows. That he came to this country for that purpose is a well known fact to all the people who are acquainted with his movements; but on account of certain statements that he made in El Paso, which were injurious to his former associates, he was prevented from carrying out his plans. He mysteriously disappeared, and was reported at different times to be in southern California, in New Orleans, and in Cuba. Nothing much was heard any more about Pancho Villa until rumors were again heard that he was back in Chihuahua, killing all the Americans that he could lay his hand on.

Some time during the month of February of last year, some seventeen Americans were killed in a mining camp in Chihuahua. It was immediately reported that Pancho Villa was the one who had committed the outrage, although no one could assert that he was seen there, but this was a good opportunity to lay the foundation for the excuse that would make it possible to invade the neighboring country. Certainly of all the individuals that could be considered responsible for this move, none more suitable than the bandit who already enjoyed the reputation of committing nefarious deeds. This country was deeply stirred by the news of the assassination of these men, but it did not furnish reason enough for the invasion of Mexico. Those interested in carrying the attempt to a successful end did not stop there.

The most monstruous attempt was finally undertaken on the ninth of March of last year; the press flashed the news throughout the country of what has been known since, as the massacre of Columbus, New Mexico. The raid, it was said, had been led by Pancho Villa himself. The country was immediately inflamed by the reports of the killing of civilians and soldiers. That the raid was made by Mexicans we do not deny, but that it was planned by interests on this side of the border we also assert. There is nothing to prove that the bandit Pancho Villa led the raid, and there is a great deal to show that the man was not only not there at the time, but that he was hidding somewhere in this country.

The events of that date have been painfully explained and repeated in the press, but nothing has been said of the means that were taken to incite to the deed. Many pages could be filled with the accounts of the massacre that took place there, but nothing was said of what had taken place a few days before, that acted as the fuse to the perpetration of the deed. The protagonists of these attempts have always remained at a distance, well guarded from view or from any publicity, while the poor dupes who carried out their frame-ups are made the scape-goats.

THE COLUMBUS RAID.

On the sixth of March, just three days before the Columbus raid took place, there was a little report in the press that could hardly be noticed. In a few lines we read on that day, that eighteen Mexicans, who had been admited as immigrants to this country were put in jail in El Paso, Texas. While there, they were put through the customary requirements of taking a bath in gasoline. While going through with this process, the tanks caught fire and the Mexicans were burned to death, while the cells were locked up. The mayor of the city of El Paso, announced that the whole thing was an unavoidable accident and that nobody was to blame. This kind of accidents happen pretty often to Mexicans in Texas, and it was just as unavoidable as the lighting of a cigarette. The people in that part of the country were quite stirred up and no doubt this had a great deal to do in exasperating some of those who took part in the raid, but they were not conscious that they were being made the dupes for the benefit of parties who were looking for an excuse to invade the country. At any rate it had the desired effect: the people were put in a mood in which they were ready to consent to the invasion of Mexico. The cry went up immediately "On to Mexico, catch Pancho Villa, dead or alive." It was evident to those who knew what was behind the whole thing, that the man whom they pretended to be trying to capture would never be caught. For obviously a culprit cannot be caught where he is not.

People who were acquainted with the situation knew that Pancho Villa was not in Chihuahua at the time the invasion of Mexico was undertaken and furthermore that the man has not been there in all this time that he is supposed to be pursued by the American army. In the first place it is disclosed that the raid on Columbus was premeditated, that the American commanders on the border had knowledge of the attempt at least a week in advance, and that they could have prevented the raid if they had been interested in so doing.

The town of Columbus is situated in the middle of a desert, and no considerable body of forces could march toward that place without being noticed in ample time to prevent their doing any damage. Every body in that neighborhood seemed to know what was going to happen. In the reports of the papers of that date the facts leaked out that passengers on the East bound train were told of the raid by American soldiers twenty four hours before the raid happened, in the station of Hachita, New Mexico, which is a few miles west of Columbus. When they arrived in Columbus nothing had occurred, but it happened just as it had been foretold to them, twenty four hours after they had left the place.

The newspaper syndicate, owned by Mr. Hearst seemed to be as sure of the occurrence as if it had been a moving picture drama, for which

all the preparations had been made, for he sent special telegraph operators, to flash the news throughout the country and they were so sure that this was coming off, that his papers, in Chicago at least, were giving the news of the raid a day in advence.

A few days after the raid the press came to the point of having to explain how a small body of raiders had beaten the garrison of American forces at the town of Columbus. The best excuse that could be found was that Villa was able to rout the American forces, because,—they said,—the American machine-guns were out of commission and could not work. Other explained that the Americans were asleep and they did not hear the shooting when it started. It is well known since then that the American machine-guns were the very ones that the raiders made use of to shoot up the town of Columbus. The day after the raid happened, Lieut. Zell, the commander of the machine gun squad, committed suicide. The reason for his act is not definitely known to any one, but it is easy to deduce that he had something to do with the delivery of the machine-guns to the raiders and that he could not stand to bear the responsibility.

The commander of the American forces in Columbus, Col. Slockum, who is an owner of Mexican mining interests and therefore had some interest in the invasion of Mexico, was relieved of his command and court-martialed charged with having been implicated in the conspirancy to bring about the raid. He has since been cleared of the charge, but was never restored to his command.

INVASION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

The desired results were accomplished and the invasion of Mexico began immediately, for the purpose of catching Villa, dead or alive, it was said. The fantastic stories that have been going on in the press, of how the American troops have surrounded Villa, how he has been killed one day and is found alive the next, are tales with which the American people has become so well acquainted that they no longer surprise any one. It seems to be taken for granted that this man has developed the power of digging himself out of his grave, faster than the American army can kill him. Sometimes he is killed in the morning papers and rises from the dead in the evening papers. At other times he is reported by the different papers to be in as many places as there are papers. It seems that each paper has its own Pancho Villa operating in the locality that is most desirable to the editor, in order to make the exhibition so much more interesting and lively. It has been reported that he has been shot and his leg blown off about twenty times, so that one might conclude that this man Villa is a centipede, having enough legs left to get away successfully from his pursuers.

The fact is that the name Villa is being used today, not to denote any particular personality, but to designate in the abstract that disturb-

ing element which make it necessary for the American army to remain in Mexican territory. There have been reports in the papers at different times that make it clear that even the American army chiefs do not believe that Pancho Villa is in Chihuahua and that their purpose in the country is not to catch the bandits. We could quote from different papers to that effect but we will give only an extract from an article by a newspaper man, who went down to Chihuahua with the American forces and published his story in the New York Telegraph of June, 1916. It says in part:

> "It has got abroad in Mexico that Villa is not in Mexico, but that he is enjoying himself in New York City, of all the places of the world where a man can safely hide. Manhattan seems the best to these New York boys down here. Furthermore, the soldiers in Mexico are saying Pancho Villa was not in Columbus raid, and I am free to say only Mrs. G. E. Parks, the switch-board operator, who thinks she dimly saw a figure similar to the stockily built Villa has said in my hearing that Villa was seen during the wild hours of the raid. The deeds were done in Villa's name, and the cry "Viva Villa, Mueran los Gringos" will echo through the dreams of the Columbus citizens as long as their minds hold the impression of the terrible morning. Still no one man or woman has been able to tell me that he or she saw Villa.
>
> "This may not mean anything, for Villa was known only by his pictures to many of them, and the night was dark, save where the burning buildings lit up the wild dark faces of the Mexican invaders. But still, if the idea gets widely scattered among the soldiers, that instead of their expedition being a chase for the glory of getting the pelt of the fox of the "Sierra Madre", it is a wild goose chase with the central figure enjoying himself in the roof-gardens of Manhattan, while they die in his desolate land, the demoralization will be sure and will be quick."

It is not known to the writer of these lines that Pancho Villa has been in New York during the time that it is supposed he is being chased by the American army in Chihuahua, but we do know that he was in this country at the time when the chase started, and that the American soldiers who are grumbling in Chihuahua are not mistaken, when they suspect that the object of their chase is somewhere else than where they are now looking for him.

When the whereabouts of Villa in this country were becoming publicly known he was carefully shipped away to South America; whether he has remained there since we cannot tell. He might have made his way to Mexico through the republics that lie South of that country.

It is evident that whenever an agreement is reached to withdraw the American forces from Mexican territory, Villa looms up again as the

disturbing element that makes it necessary for the American forces to remain in Mexico.

In the last few weeks there have been reports of the activity of Pancho Villa. When the conditions of southern Mexico have become so quiet that there is no more necessity for the American army to remain there, something happens to make it possible for them to stay. No one can say that he has seen the man there, although there have been reports to that effect; Gral. Bell in his report to the War Department says that he has not been able to ascertain that Villa has anything to do with the present activities, and he doubts whether Villa is anywhere in the neighborhood of the disturbance centers. The papers report that Villa is directing the attack on the different places by wire. He is not to be seen anywhere. Any one who is acquainted with the conditions of the country in which he is supposed to be operating, knows that there is not such telegraph to be used by anybody, much less by a disorganized band of raiders.

There is another man who has played a part in the border incidents, that is only second to that played by Pancho Villa and that is Gral. José Inés Salazar. He has been sent to the penitentiary on several occassions by the American authorities of the border; every time that he has been put in the penitentiary he has successfully escaped from prisons where many Americans convicts have rotted to death. How this man has escaped so many times we do not know, but he is the man who is now the leader of the disturbances in Chihuahua, which are being carried out under the name of Villa.

The situation in Mexico is such that the interests that had flourished in the old regime are in danger of losing their holdings; nothing could save them, except American intervention, and they will use any means to bring the two countries into a conflict. They will foment all kinds of trouble to keep the American army in Mexican soil until such time as they find it opportune to launch an invasion that will put the whole country under their control. With them it is a mere matter of business, and if the American people are foolish enough to be led into a slaughter for the benefit of this interests, the later will no hesitate to do it; they have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The continuous perfomance that is going on across the border not only serves to furnish an excuse for invasion, but it also serves a double purpose.

THE PRESENT USEFULNESS OF VILLA.

For some time past there has been a great effort in this country to establish military preparedness. The people have never looked upon the idea very favorably, for it did not seem to them that the country was unprepared or that it was at all necessary to have a big army. As a last

resort of the militarists to force preparedness on the country, they demonstrated to them the unpreparedness of the army by showing the people how a single Mexican bandit could get away from the whole American expeditionary forces. Nothing could be more effective in demonstrating the inefficiency of the military conditions of this country. They have succeeded in prolonging the chase for the bandit until the American people realize that preparadness is necessary, and the plan has already begun to materialize, for they are now talking of compulsory military service. Under such circumstances Villa is not only not a hindrance to the American Government, but he is a great asset as a means of militarizing the country.

There are many other queer things to be observed in connection with the pursuing of this "Fox of the Sierras". We often hear of shipments of ammunition being sent to the base of operations of the American army in Chihuahua, although for the last three or four months there has been no fighting to speak of, and not much ammunition has been used. On the other hand the so-called Villa and his brigands have apparently no means of getting arms and ammunitions; but still he never seems to be short of it; and here we wish to call attention to what might be his source of supply. Since the present situation in Mexico is such a serious problem to the American Government, this would be an interesting subject for careful investigation.

The presence of the American forces has not accomplished its purpose, which was that of catching Pancho Villa, for he is not there. These forces have not aided in establishing peace, but on the contrary they have been the means of preventing the solution of the problems which the Revolution has set out to solve.

The Mexicans feel that the American army is being used as a club over their heads to keep them in peonage and slavery, and they will not be peaceful as long as there are before them prospects of their returning to the state of misery in which they were when the revolution started.

It would be much better for all the parties concerned if the American people come to realize that nothing has been gained by the invasion of Mexico and that it has only helped to prolong the struggle of the masses of Mexico to liberate themselves.

To insist on maintaining and American army on Mexican soil, only means that as long as it is there, the trouble will continue. There is less disturbance in other States of Mexico where there has been no interference, than in the State of Chihuahua, where the whole region is converted into a huge military camp.